THE ANACONDA STANDARD.

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THE STANDARD

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THE STANDARD Corner of Main and Third streets, Anaconda Montana.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1891.

General Clarkson tells a Chicago Herald reporter that up to date Phila-deiph is, Detroit, Cincinnati, Tacoma, San Francisco, Chicago and Omaha have made bids for the national repub-lies convention but he rould not exlican convention, but he would not ex-press any preference. He spoke very highly of the claims of Cincinnati, and said that city had a music hall which would seat 14,000 people. New York, which is also thinking of making a proposition for the convention, has the Madison Square Garden, where 15,000 people can be seated. Helena should send along her bid without further de-

James Parton, whose death is an-ounced, was the writer of many books and a constant contributor to American magazine literature. His field was biography and history. As long ago as 1855 his life of Horace Greeley was printed, and this was followed with a ography of Aaron Burr. One of Mr. Parton's most noted works is his "Life of Andrew Jackson." While his books are interesting, many of them lack the accuracy and painstaking research which distinguish the standard works in the realm of history. A native of England, Mr. Parton came to this country when a child. "Panny Fern," known in every American household. was the nom de plume of Mrs. Parton.

The other evening the Hon. Henry L. Pierce presided at a ratification meeting in Boston. Fifteen years ago Mr. Pierce, after long service in the legislature, and a term as mayor, sat as a republican representative in conss. Now he is glad to assist in the election of a democratic governor, and "can say with all earnestness and sincerity, that from every point of view the democratic party in this state, as represented by its candidates and its platform, is well worthy the support of those who seek the highest prosperity of our people." Mr. Pierce spoke of "the great change which has come over the republican party in recent years," declaring that he "failed to find in its present policy and aspirations any-thing which reminds me of the party of Lincoln, Sumner and Wilson." Mr. Pierce is a type of many former republicans who cannot endorse the principles or the methods of contemporary republicanism.

The glorious performances of the the other day, are calculated to fire every loyal American's heart with pride and pleasure. At a distance of fifteen hundred yards the Chicago fired fifteen shells at an old hull and at the end of the bombardment the old hull was without a scratch. Then the New York took its turn at the target. She fired twenty-four shots, some of them as big as the old hull itself, and finally to the intense astonishment of all concerned one shot actually hit the object aimed at. It was afterwards reported that the men who fired that shot were immediately fired themselves, but the rumor lacks confirmation. The United States, after much trouble and expense seems to be perfecting a truly remarkable navy.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER.

In the East the republicans ask Blaine to help them out whenever they get in trouble up to their chins. Four times within nine years Ohio has implored his aid and once at least, by his own personal presence and effort, he has saved that state when Sherman confessedly had lost it.

Early in this year's Ohio campaign, Mr. Blaine was urged to help in the rescue of the state. Of course, that was out of the question, as Mr. Blaine is not in physical condition to go campaigning. He has been absent from his post of duty at Washington longer than has been the case with a ny cabinet officer since the year 1859, and he will be in luck if his health makes it possible for him to return to the nationa capital by the first week of next month as has been promised; so that he could not undertake campaign work, even with the best of will.

It was said several days ago that Mr. Blaine would write a letter relating to the tariff question, in the hope that it would offset his notorious opposition during the summer of 1890 to the Mc bill. The letter has been written and it proves that Mr. Blaine has been correctly quoted all these months. But Mr. Blaine says that his objections to the McKinley bill were met before the measure became law. He forgets that after the bill was passed he addressed political meetings in Pennsylvania and announced in his widely quoted speeches that the McKinley bill is not what it should be. He made excuses for the new tariff law at that time, he knew how unpopular it had proved to be; but he implored Pennsyl-

vania republicans to stand by the

cratic victory in Pennsylvania in 1890 meant peril to the national republican ticket in 1892. His point, very dis-tinctly made, was that, however objec-tionable the McKinley law may be, the republicans still had more to hope for from republicans than from democrats, in the way of just tariff legislation.

This was Mr. Blaine's argument af-ter the McKinley bill had been signed— rather it was the apology he made for the measure.

The body said to be that of Robert Ray Hamilton has been dug up and subjected to a thorough examination, particular attention being paid to the teeth and left leg. The peculiarities of the dead man's molars and their golden contents and the fact that the left leg bore marks showing that it had once been fractured, leave no further room for doubt that at least the portions of anatomy enumerated were the sole property of Mr. Hamilton and no mistake about it. The circumstances are such that the conclusion is well nigh irresistible that the remainder of the bones found in the same coffin belonged to the same gentleman. The theory, it is true, may be advanced that the dead body has been tampered with-the filling of the teeth with gold and the fracture to the left leg may have been post-mortem operations, and all that; but now that a coroner's jury has officially sat upon the corpse and estab-lished its identity according to expert evidence relative to teeth and left legs, the public will be justified in reposing every confidence in the assertion that Robert Ray Hamilton is really and truly dead.

IT WORRIES HIM.

When Mr. Fassett was nominated by the New York republicans for the of fice of governor, he announced that his party proposed to devote the canvass to the discussion of state issues. Meeting this demand, the democrats gave Mr. Fassett his record on the world's fair for a starter. He was a member of the state senate last winter and, acting on orders from Mr. Platt, he led in the opposition which cost New York the fair and sent it to Chicago.

The people of the state were so greatly vexed over the business that to this day they have not shown much arder in behalf of the coming show. Three weeks ago Mr. Fassett said that, without any trouble, he could set himself at rights on this question before the formal opening of the canvass. Evidently he was too sanguine in thishis latest speeches give a generous amount of time to his record on the fair, and the signs are that the young man will need to be diligent with his explanations until his canvass ends.

For his part, Mr. Platt was frank in his opposition to the world's fair for New York. He said that the management under which it was proposed to organize, gave altogether too much power to democrats in New York city. Many politicians felt that the criticism made by Mr. Platt was worth noting, as it was supposed at the time that the exposition would be held in 1892, and that is the year of the presidential election, It was predicted by Mr. Piatt and his friends that the democrats would turn to account in the election their official relation to the proposed fair. Accordingly Mr. Platt started The glorious performances of the two United States cruisers, Chicago by Mr. Depew, Congressman and New York, at Block Island Sound Belden and many other influential gen-Belden and many other influential gentlemen, and the contest was carried to Albany where, as a member of the senate, Mr. Fassett did the bidding of

> One would think that this question ought not to be of great account in a state election, but judging from the attention Mr. Fassett gives to it in his speeches, the inference is that he thinks it is quite an affair.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM.

One of the most interesting papers read before the prison congress at Pittsburg related to the parole system as recently adopted in New Jersey. A new law of that state constitutes the board of pardons a board of parole, and, within certain limitations, vests it with great authority. Three years citizenship prior to conviction is required in the first place to make any convict eligible to parcle, and persons convicted of certain crimes, 1 ke murder, arson and burgiary, cannot avail themselves of the privileges of the law under any considerations. No prisoner is released unless he is assured of emp o ment or unless old age or severe illness are deemed by the board sufficient grounds for giving him his freedom. After his release the prisoner is still considered in custody and only so long as he keeps the conditions im posed upon him as to good behavior is he allowed to remain at large.

The system has not yet been long enough in operation to afford any proof of its value. It was the outcome of a gort of demand made by philanthropic persons who have interested themselves more or less in the practical workings of prisons and penitentiaries, and who, encouraged by the fair degree of success attained by the parole system at the Elmira reformatory and other institutions for the confinement of the wayward young, believe that a similar system could be introduced with advantage in institutions for the incarceration of convicts who have

reached man's estate. The most important difficulty lies in correctly deciding who shall and who shall not be paroled; obviously not the hardened criminal who repeatedly violates the laws, nor those convicted or foul and dastardly offences. Now about all convicts who are left are those who are not so wicked as weak, those who haven't enough moral courage to resist temptation when it presents itself, or those who are easily influenced by stronger minded comparty in spite of the bad bill, telling his republican admirers that a demo-

board of parole, be turned loce again upon society. Many of them, of course, will fail to reform, and many others, no doubt, will behave themselves very satisfactorily. The question is whether the good will counterbalance the bad. The results of a fair trial of the law

ENGLISH MADE CLOTHS.

One Way in Which the McKinley Bill

Operates Disastrou-ly,
From the Pitisburg Dispatch, rep.
Francis J. R. Radford, the head of an English firm of merchant tailors, was at the Anderson yesterday. He cannot see how any sensible man in this country can support the principles of the McKinley

support the principles of the sicking tariff act. He avers that it does not hurt his trade particularly, so that his views may be regarded as unbiased.

"My business," he said, "is with only those of your people who have the best goods, irrespective of cost. These people goods, irrespective of cost. These people are not so appreciately injured by the high tar ff. since they have the option of buying where they like and purchase English goods because they can afford them. But it is the middle and lower them. classes who will suffer by the duty.

The 40 per cent, additional tax increases the cost to them of the English goods of inferior quality, and keeps up the price of the American, since no tailor will sell his goods any lower than he is

"The tariff is really a reduction in wages. If you buy a suit of clothes, the additional tax on which is 40 per cent, additional tax on which is 40 per cent. who pays it, the seller or the buyer? The buyer, of course. And if the buyer has to pay 40 per cent. more for goods than he formerly did, must he not pay it out of his earnings, or, in other words, his wages? I think that is sufficiently

"More, this is a condition which time will not remedy. English cloth will con-tinue to be used because of its superi-ority, and because goods equal to it cannot be made in this country. Why? Bewater, the climate, and the methods pe-culiar to our manufacturers. Even the French, Belgians and Germans come to London for their clothes, simply because of the superiority of the goods

THE PRINCE OF WALES' TACT, Labouchere, the Famous Radical Editor, From the October Forum.

Nature has endowed the Prince of Wales as it did Charles II. with great tact. Like that monarch, in his relations with the all sorts and conditions of men and women with whom he is brought in contact, he always says the right thing, and says it in a hearty and cheery way, as though its utterance were a pleasure. He presides over charity dinners, lays foundation stones, sits through scientific oratory, opens bears and dances at balls with unflagging real. He is eclectic in his surroundings. A few years ago he devoted himself greatly to American girls, as their exotic independence and freedom from conventionality pleased him. They have now been put aside, and he has detentatious parvenues of doubtful ante-cedents and nondescript nationality. This has caused heart burnings among e who deem that they ought by right of birth to be his associates; but it is a matter of absolute indifference to others.

A few months ago he figured in a court of law as a baccarat player where cheating had been suspected; and when it came out that he himself had provided the counters with which the game was played, he was lectured and prayed for by the "unco gude," although I confess that I failed to see the difference between amusements as to manage to keep out of the law courts; but his popularity has not permanently suffered from this epi-

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

With an ; nish torn,
Let Erin mourn
With tears for her dead son;
Nor let her grief, assauged by tears,
Wipe out the stain of countless years,
Nor mark a race that's run.
Oh! weep to-lay,
Oh! weep and pray,

11.

O'er his bier,
Rest hope and fear.
O'er his tomb all discord ended;
Let opinions of ev'ry shade,
In the grave with him be laid,
And all hearts and sculs be blended,
Oh! weep today.
Oh! seep an i ray,
—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Arizona Will Knock Again,

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. Arizona will soon knock again for admission into the sisterhood of states. The past year has been one of great prosper-ity in the territory. Her acting governor, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, expresses the opinion that the territory will have 70,000 population before the end of the present fiscal year. The increase has been enormous, and in the past year 20 per cent. has been added. Rich in gold, silver, copper, with valuable deposits of onyx just discovered, with a vast range of forests, Arisona can bring forward many strong arguments in favor of her statebood. She has a lawabiding population, who deserve the best encouragement from the nation. Her rich soil only needs water, which is now being util zed, to make what has been known as her "deserts," blossom as the

PUBLIC OP NION.

A gob of gloomy silence settles like a pall over the cersus office at the approach of the great question, "Why did the cersus of 1800 cost about three times that of 1800?" When the ranting, roaring democrats get to grinding out joiltical capital next year they'li surely try to find out,— [St. Paul Pioneer Press, rep.

If Mr. Cleveland expects ever again to be president of the United Stat a he is no double congratulating him self that the recent accession to his fam by is a girl. It has been demonstrated that it is an awful thing for a president to have a son.—[Helena Herald, rep.

Mr. Mills takes exactly the position of the Appeel-Avalanche, set forth two menths ago. So long as taxes are oppressive and the tariff causes congested markets, there is no virtue in the free colorage of silver. It would give no life to the commercial world. The true remedy is to to lift the tariff taxes and allow the laws of supply and demand to operate naturally.—[Memphis Appeal-Avalanche, dem.

be the opinion of those sepublicans who have not been invited to all down to the feast at the Harr son table, but the practical politicians of the Harrison household who are holding good, fat jobs are for Harrison first, last and all the time, until they discover that somebody else is stronger, and then they will be for that somebody else, whether it be Biaine or a man they never heard of.—[Houston Fost, dem.

Senator Peffer is beginning to chafe under the censure which he is receiving at the hands of the Kanas scopie. He is loaing his temper and showing signs of irritation. That is a satal mistake for a person to make who de-irres to succeed in politics. A public man must learn to take as well as give, and Mr. Peffer has said so many unjust and disagreeable things about Kanas that he must not c mp ain if her people are disposed to return the .eft hand compliment.—[Kansas City Star, Ind.

A few days ago the Armour company paid nearly \$7,0.0 for 200, 0) pounds of foreign timplate to make in cans of.

They will not buy it of manufactories in this country because there are none that make it.

Similarly the Standard Oil company bought an importation of \$10,000 for its tin caus.

Each of these great and sagacious corporations paid the McKiniey tariff of 21-10 cents per pound; but each of them under the McKiniey iniquity gets a rebate of 99 per cent, on the duty for their export trade.

But he 65,000,000 consumers of this country get no rebate at all.

get no rebate at all.

They pay a tax of from \$15,(0),'00 to \$20,'0).00: per annum on their tin cass and household utensils for the picaure of watching the McKin-ley bunes heme.—[Cincinnati Enquirer, dom.

SUNDAY SMILES

Pashionable Physician (in surprise, to patient) - Why, you're getting better!
Patient-Yes, doctor.
Pashionable Physician (incensed) - Well, didn't I tell you there was no hope

Patient (meekly)—Yes, doctor, you must excuse me, but I couldn't help it.— "What is the difference between a man

of family and a family man?"
"One boasts of his ancestors, the other brags about his progeny."-New York Her-"I declare, I never thought," cried Mrs.

Lincolnpark, after her dinner was over.
"Never thought of what?" asked Mr. L.
"Why, I placed Colonel Jones and Mrs. Parkerton next each other at dinner, and, band! '-Harper's Bazar. That 't.s little things that to l,

Instances are all too ample.
You and I, we know I. well—
Little brothers, for example.

"I don't understand this. You charge too much for these earrings if the gems are glass and too little if they are real

"Don't said a vord. Dem vas r-real stones. I made dose for mine mudder in-law, und she don't vas like dem. Ven she hears dat I haf sold 'em for less than cost she goes r-right away und dies by her-self."—Brooklys Eagle.

Bilkins—You are going to marry, eh? But isn't a year a long time to wait? Filkins—Oh, you don't mind it, old fellow, after you call to take her to the theater a few times .- New York Telegram.

"If he loves me he will never take that "He is merely pretending that he is go-

ing to.
"Goodness! he is actually helping her into the carriage.

"But he loves me, nevertheless.
"He is merely trying to make me jeal-

"I will try to be jealous, to please him."

"Boo!" exclaimed Robby, as he jumped out of a dark corner.

"Oh, how you startled me!" said the agitated curate.
"How funny! That reminds me of the

first thing the grasshopper said to his Creator," mused Robby. "It's very strange I never heard of that. What was the first thing the grasshopper said to his Creator?" a

hearte, interestedly.
"Good Lord! How you made me was Robby's response. - Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly. Mrs. Pry-Does bathing suit you, Miss

Miss Dazzler-I think so, but ma says there's hardly enough of it to call it s suit. - Boston Courie

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

It is said that Senator Plumb of Kaneas makes a speech at every wedding, corn-husking or barbecue to which he is

Sir Edward Arnold, on his arrival New York, will be entertained by the The king of Corea is said to be contem-

plating a trip around the world, but is afraid if he leaves the country China will not allow him to go back.

Austin Corbin, the railway magnate, will present his daughter on the day of her approaching marriage with a check for the comfortable little sum of

Verdi cannot as yet fix upon a man suitable in appearance for the represent-ative of the title role of Falstoff, the new opera on which he is daily industriously

Prof. William Huggins, the astronome and spectroscopist, thinks that a star is red, white or blue, according to its age, and that the white stars are the young-

Queen Victoria has in her possession dress woven entirely of spiders' webs, which for fineness and beauty is said to surpass the most spiendid silk. It was a gift from the empress of Braz l in 1877.

THE CHIMNEY DEMONS

Out on the top of the chimney tail
I saw a parcel of demons crawl;
Some in gray and some in white,
And others in robes as black as night.
They danced together; they waltzee and whirled
With stream e s out on the air unfuriod!
And the windy burles beg-in to blow
And sent them scurrying to and fro.

In gaudy garments they all were drest,
And one, with a leng hy plume on his crest,
Was the leader of a i witacut a doubt,
And marshaved his forces round about.
With prace ful gestures, I be those at court,
They bewed and courtesied, and then they
fought.
Foug't like furies, for none would yield,
And not a remnant was left on the field.

The chimney demons their part performed F. om morning till night, unless it storm d; And I loved to watch them and note the snape That each one took as it made escape Out of the shaft, and to see them it.e And met away in the distant skies. And when they were anny they rose the higher For then they were fed with a fresher fire.

Comic or tragic they seemed to me.
In whatever mand I chanced to be;
And In eyied me from day to day
To watch these giants and midgets at play.
And eyen now that I'm ower grown
I often sit by the window alone,
And amuse myse I as the demons crawl
Out of the top of the chimneys tall.

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